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Meſſieurs HALL and SELLERS,

As the following piece intends the beſt intereſt of the good people of our American States, and the call for ſomething of this kind to be laid before the public is juſt now very urgent, your inſerting it will be pleaſing to every ſober, honeſt, well-inclined reader, as well as much oblige your moſt obedient and very humble ſervant.

Righteouſneſs exalteth a nation: but ſin is a reproach to any people. SOLOMON.

When moral evils, in their various forms,
Spread their dire influence o'er a ſinning World,
Reformations ſpeedy muſt take place,
E'en now in time, to ward off Heaven's vengeance.
T. A. M.

IF any one perſon had it in his power inſtantly to cloſe the preſent war on the moſt happy and laſting terms, and hereby remove from the good people of America many of the great and preſſing calamities of the preſent day, and ſo admit us the golden enjoyment of that true *liberty*, with all its concomitant bleſſings, for which we have been contending, at the expence of ſo much treaſure and blood, but would not do it, muſt not every honeſt ſoul ſhudder at the bare thoughts of ſuch a monſter in the creation of God? would not he juſtly deſerve more puniſhments than finite beings could inflict? It is very likely that no individual has this in his power, merely as an individual, or ſeparate from the community at large; but the people of America muſt be told, and ought to be told, that they have much more in their own power towards the accompliſhing of this great and good end, than they ſeem willing to put into practice at this day, *i. e.* when we conſider ourſelves in our united capacity, as a body politic or kingdom. I do not mean the tories among us [we all know what a baſe and cruel part they have acted from the beginning, and how much they have been the occaſion at firſt, and of protracting the war ſince; and they ought to be told alſo, whether they will hear or not, that their accounts will ſoon be ſettled before an infinitely juſt, impartial bar, from which there is no appeal] I mean ourſelves, the whigs, the ſupporters of our new and happy conſtitution; particularly thoſe among us who call themſelves whigs, but allow themſelves to practiſe evils, which, if perſiſted in, cannot fail to bring down the vengeance of heaven on this young empire. Such as profane ſwearing and curſing, pride and vanity, breach of ſabbath, a general diſregard to and ſlight of divine ordinances and inſtitutions, which are ſins againſt the firſt table of the moral law, and awfully prevalent at this day: Avarice, breach of truſt, fraud, injuſtice, diſſimulation, envy, hatred, ſinful wrath, lying, ſtealing, uncleanneſs, uncomely vain fooliſh faſhions, cruelty and oppreſſion, are ſins againſt the ſecond table of the moral law of God; and are ſo rampant, that they ſtare us in the face at this day. Now it is certain that it is in the power of every individual, as far as he is conſcious to himſelf of guilt in any of the above deſcribed evils, to reform one; let each then do his duty, and the whole is reformed. The ſmiles, the bleſſed ſmiles of heaven will then be upon us; for the whole of religion is contained in theſe two heads, *piety towards God*, and *righteouſneſs towards men*, which qualifieth human nature for the enjoyment of the rich bleſſings of liberty, peace and plenty.

That there is a God, the great creator, preſerver and moral ruler of the world,—and that the ſcriptures of the Old and New Teſtament, in the Holy Bible, are his unerring word, indited by God the *Holy Ghoſt* to be the rule of our faith and practice, are truths which have been not only acknowledged by many of the beſt and moſt learned men in all ages, but are in themſelves ſo glaring and ſelf-evident, that to attempt to prove the contrary would be to proſtitute reaſon to ſerve the moſt baſe purpoſes of abſurdity and folly, and is what the very devils themſelves are not guilty of; for they believe and tremble.—All chriſtendom profeſs theſe truths, and we ourſelves here in America, in our united capacity, did declare to all the world our belief of them, when a few years ago, foreſeeing the tyrannical and deſpotic purpoſes of the infatuated King and Parliament of Great-Britain, we were reduced to the dreadful alternative of being their ſlaves for the future, or to defend ourſelves by arms in the beſt manner we could, to become an independant and free people: We nobly and bravely choſe the latter, and then lodged our appeal of the juſtice of our cauſe before the impartial, righteous, ſupremely auguſt *bar* of the Great God, and moſt humbly implored his gracious aſſiſtance in our favour. It is true, we were not to expect the extraordinary miraculous interpoſition of heaven, as this is not the method God is pleaſed now to take in governing the world, but has conſtituted certain means to effect proper ends, and gives them energy and efficacy by his divine over-ruling providence. It was therefore our duty and our wiſdom, as lawful means of ſelf-defence, by our Congreſs, to enter into an alliance with and ſeek aſſiſtance from any power or powers in Europe, on terms conducive to the intereſt of both parties. God has bleſſed our efforts; we are now in alliance with and receive aſſiſtance from thoſe great and mighty powers of France and Spain, and have (bleſſed be God for it) ſtill larger proſpects of this kind before us. Who could incline the hearts of theſe ſovereign Princes to take us thus kindly by the hand, and promiſe us all needed aſſiſtance in their power, but He by whom Kings reign and Princes decree juſtice? Shall then we, becauſe of theſe agreeable proſpects, and the preſent alliance, treat the Majeſty of heaven and earth, and his truly moſt auguſt *court* where our appeal now lies, with neglect? yea, what is ſtill worſe, with the moſt daring inſults, by caſting his fear behind our back! and by trampling the holy laws of his divine government under our feet! notwithſtanding we confeſs theſe laws and ſtatutes of heaven are conducive to our happineſs in this preſent life, as far as the preſent ſtate of human nature will admit, and to qualify us for the reception of infinite pleaſures in the world to come. Do we thus requite the Lord, O fooliſh people and unwiſe? have we not already experienced the interpoſition of his divine arm amazingly in our favour? inſomuch, that we have humbled the pride and diſappointed many of the moſt bloody and barbarous deſigns of our implacable enemies; and notwithſtanding they were a terror to all Europe, and we but a defenceleſs, unexperienced, ſcattered, weak handful of people, compared to them, our liberties are eſtabliſhing, and the haughtineſs of our enemies falling, like that of Lucifer's the ſon of the morning, with greater rapidity, in ſo ſhort a ſpace of time, when all circumſtances are conſidered, than has ever been known, or is recorded in hiſtory for ſome ages paſt.

It is certainly the beſt wiſdom, and the higheſt inſtance of good policy, to ſecure the friendſhip and aſſiſtance of a power which we are certain is able and ready to deliver us. But where is the power to be found equal to the great Jehovah. When compared to him,

What are the earth's wide kingdoms elſe,
But mighty hills of prey;
The hill on which Jehovah dwells,
Is glorious more than they.

In his hand is the life of every living thing; He controuls the elements; doth his pleaſure in the armies of heaven, and in our world. Who has an arm like God? or who can thunder with a voice like him? ſo that, as the Apoſtle ſays, if God be for us, who can be againſt us; we may then ſmile at the rage of every terreſtrial, or even created enemy.

What pow'r can ſtand before his ſight,
When once his wrath appear?
When heaven ſhines round with dreadful light,
Let earth lie ſtill and fear.
When God, in his own ſov'reign ways,
Comes down to ſave the oppreſt,
The wrath of man ſhall work his praiſe,
And he'll reſtrain the reſt. WATTS.

It is impoſſible that any weapon, or plan formed to deſtroy a people, who are in a cloſe alliance with and taken into the protection of this Almighty power, can proſper. But on the other hand, if God be our enemy, wo to us! who can deliver us out of his hands? But to perſevere in the broad and crooked road of that ungodlineſs and unrighteouſneſs, which too many are at this day in America, will provoke God to turn againſt us. For the wrath of God is revealed from heaven againſt all ungodlineſs and unrighteouſneſs of men, who hold ſuch truths as we profeſs in unrighteouſneſs. Rom. i. 18. The great God cannot, in a conſiſtency with his character as moral ruler of the world, paſs by ſuch evils with impunity, and when they become ſo predominant as to be national, they muſt then be puniſhed in this life; for mankind do not exiſt as nations or bodies politic in the coming world.

The calamities of the preſent day, occaſioned by the war, are great, and undoubtedly are felt by ſome very heavily; but they are nothing to what is now in the magazine of heaven's vengeance, ready be diſcharged on us, if our repentance and reformation do not timeouſly prevent. God calls on us the people of America this day, in the words of St. Paul to the Galatians, v. 13, 14, 15. For, brethren, ye have been called unto liberty, only uſe not liberty for an occaſion to the fleſh, but by love ſerve one another. For all the law is fulfilled in one word, even in this, *thou ſhalt love thy neighbour as thyſelf*. But if ye bite and devour one another, take heed that ye be not conſumed one of another. Theſe words are as ſuitable to our condition and character this day in America, and ſerve to admoniſh us, as if an Angel had been immediately commiſſioned from heaven to tell us ſo. Should we provoke God to give us up to the luſt of avarice, ſo far as that the States ſhould divide among themſelves and devour one another; or ſhould God ſhut up the etherial heavens, that there be no rain in its due ſeaſon, and that black famine ſtare us in the face; then, O then! melancholy experience will teach us, how evil and bitter a thing it is to depart from the living God! then alſo, our enemies will triumph, and what will be peculiarly cutting to our hearts, will impute ſuch judgments to their wrong cauſe. They will ſay, they are for the rebellion of the colonies, as they unjuſtly will term it, againſt George III. and his Parliament; when the true cauſe will be, our rebellion againſt our truly moſt gracious and moſt auguſt Sovereign *Jehovah* Jeſus Chriſt, and diſregard of his bleſſed government.

Who is there among us, that will call himſelf the true friend of the American States, and would not ſhudder at the bare idea of ſuch a cataſtrophe? Would we wiſh to ſee all our enemies confounded with the moſt mortifying diſappointments----would we wiſh to ſee our young Empire become like Solomon's Temple the houſe of prayer for all people, and not a den of thieves, which requires a divine arm to overſet the tables of theſe avaricious money changers---would we wiſh to ſee genuine liberty long waving its God-like banner over us and poſterity, and not permitted to degenerate into licentiouſneſs, the hope of which keeps toryiſm in being----would we wiſh to ſee this unnatural, moſt cruel war, brought inſtantly to the moſt happy termination, for the beſt intereſt of the preſent and all ſucceeding generations! to ſay every thing in one word, would we wiſh to ſee North-America flouriſhing under the beſt ſmiles of Heaven and Earth? then let us return to the Lord our God, with hearts full of gratitude, the genuineneſs of which we muſt demonſtrate by keeping his commandments. Let us do juſtice, love mercy, and walk humbly with God; let us venerate the divine name, day, and worſhip, and not profane or ſlight them any longer---let rich and poor, high and low, of the true whigs of America, take each other by the hand, and be determined to have one general intereſt pervade the whole,---let all the world ſee, that the Americans are the diſciples of Chriſt by their love to each other. The queſtion therefore now is, not what claſs of chriſtians we profeſs to belong to? Papiſt or Proteſtant; Epiſcopalian or Preſbyterian, &c. &c. but what is our real moral and religious character; do we put on the Lord Jeſus Chriſt, and make no proviſion for the fleſh to fulfil the luſts thereof? are we mortified to the unlawful pleaſures of ſenſe, and have our affections ſet on things above? do we approve of the divine law, and ſeek conformity of heart to it? ſuch queſtions muſt make open profane ſinners bluſh, or they are caſe hardened in wickedneſs: my dear ſouls, my fellow whigs, if you knew how much I wiſh your beſt intereſt, you would liſten to me a word---you who are attached to your vices, need a better taſte for religion, or you are diſqualified for Heaven---apply then to God by earneſt prayer for a new heart and you will receive it, but then you muſt uſe the natural powers of mind your Creator has bleſſed you with, with as much ſincerity, engagedneſs and attention to the concerns of your ſalvation, as you do to the purſuits of the pleaſures of time, and you will ſucceed. And this is in your power---God has promiſed to give the new heart to ſuch as thus apply for it, and our divine Lord Jeſus aſſures us, God is readier to give divine aids to us, on due application, than parents are to give food to their hungry children. Whoever therefore are conſcious to themſelves they need reformation, and will not attempt it, but go on in their courſe of impiety and unrighteouſneſs until death, will be acceſſary to their own eternal ruin. And ſhould God, for his own name ſake, deliver this land very ſpeedily, and make it the happieſt part of the globe, of which I have the moſt ſanguine expectations, ſuch ſinners will have their accounts ſettled at God's bar, as if it had been overwhelmed with heavy judgments, for their ſins had that direct tendency, which may God forbid, that any of mankind living ſhould be ſo deſtitute of true ſelf-love as wilfully to precipitate on to eternal ruin.

War, whatever may immediately occaſion it, is either ſent, or permitted by God himſelf as a juſt puniſhment for ſin, and ſhould be realized as a ſore judgment, being not only injurious to the lives, liberties and properties of the people where it rages, but more eſpecially on account of the very miſchievous influence it has on the morals of mankind---and its direct tendency to injure true religion; a melancholy experience of which we have now before our eyes in America. It is our beſt intereſt, as well as our duty as a people, immediately to endeavour a reformation, to effect which we are to uſe all lawful means.

When vain cuſtoms, or practices, which were hurtful to the community did prevail in times paſt, God was pleaſed in the courſe of his good providence, to bleſs public inſtructions given in the weekly news-papers, to check their mad career. The *Spectators* in England and the *Watchtour* in America were of this kind. And more latterly, we have received much very uſeful inſtructions in *politics*, in the ſame agreeable channel, from the *Pennſylvania Farmer*, *Common Senſe*, *the Honeſt Politician*, and *others*, until our heads are ſtuffed almoſt as full as they can hold. What the ſtate of things, and the voice of providence now call for, are, public inſtructions given in the ſame uſeful and very agreeable channel, of the moral, divine, and religious nature. Should any gentleman, or ſociety of gentlemen, of piety and learning, whoſe circumſtances will admit them, be ſo kind as to engage in this work, I expect they would do ſpecial ſervice to the public, and they may be ſure of the divine approbation; and may very juſtly ſtile themſelves, or if one gentleman only undertakes the bleſſed work, the *American Monitor*. And in order to effect his much wiſhed for end, he knows better than I am able to deſcribe, that he muſt be generous and free in his ſentiments, and not allow himſelf to be warped aſide by the influence of a party ſpirit; he ſhould commend whatever is praiſe worthy in every or any denomination, and what is not explode; his arguments muſt be deduced immediately, and unadulterated, from the pure ſources of divine Revelation, reaſon and hiſtory.

Of his ſtile, I ſhall not take on me to ſay any thing, except this, that the plainer, the eaſier, and more ſimple, if accompanied with due energy and pathos, the better: Provided he guards againſt appearing low, flat, barbarous or vulgar.

Of his matter, in the general, I would, with modeſty and becoming ſelf-diffidency and ſubmiſſion to better judgment, propoſe the following general *heads* or topics in the following order.

Firſt, To expoſe the prevailing vices of the preſent day, in all their glaring follies and pernicious tendencies, with juſt ſatire and declamation.

Secondly, To prove and demonſtrate, by a rich variety of ſtriking occurrences, that God is moſt graciouſly pleaſed to intereſt himſelf much in the revolutions of the preſent day, by his wiſe and adorable providences in favour of North-America.

[*For the Remainder ſee the Fourth Page.*]

ANNAPOLIS, *March* 3.

Extract of a letter, dated St. Euſtatius, February 1.

"Laſt night the Thorn, from Boſton, a ſhip of 18 guns, took a very valuable ſhip of 16 guns and 55 men, from New-York, laden principally with dry goods; 18 of the priſoners were put on board a long-boat and landed here this morning; the prize has ſailed for America. The Britiſh fleet, under the command of Rear Admiral H. Parker, is now at Antigua."

BALTIMORE, *March* 7.

A late European paper mentions, that the Spaniſh ſhips in Breſt harbour are exceedingly beautiful---that when Admiral Don Louis de Cordova, who commands the Spaniſh fleet, got under ſail, he addreſſed the following ſpeech to his men:

"My children, it is a fact that our friends and allies "have almoſt always beaten their enemies with equal "forces; and even laſt year, they obliged them to re-"treat with inferior forces: if then we cannot ſurpaſs "them in valour, let us at leaſt do our utmoſt to equal them. "This is the fourth time I go to fight for my country and "my King, and yet you ſee in me an example that we do "not always loſe our lives when we go to battle."---Don Louis de Cordova is 72 years of age.

Count Duchaffault, a gallant and wiſe Admiral, commands the grand French fleet, in the place of the renown'd Count D'Orvilliers, who, on account of indiſpoſition, hath retired with an ample penſion from his Sovereign.

In the liſts of the contributors for the relief of the American priſoners in England, we obſerve the names of the Dukes of Grafton and Devonſhire, and other perſonages of high rank, with many clergymen of the Church of England and Diſſenters. In one of the liſts, we ſee a contribution of £50 from a lady, unknown, who wiſhes, as ſhe expreſſes it, "to relieve the diſtreſſes of the unfortunate captives; and is deſirous of teſtifying her gratitude for much kindneſs received under ſimilar circumſtances." Theſe effuſions of benevolence and gratitude do honour to the human heart.

In conſequence of an arrangement, for the exchange of American priſoners, 119, who had been long confined in Forton priſon, ſailed on the 7th of July laſt, from Spithead, for Nantz, on board the Milford cartel; they expreſſed, on their departure, the moſt lively ſenſe of gratitude to the ſubſcribers for their relief, and earneſtly deſired that their acknowledgments might be made public. Beſides the above, near 100 ſailed from Plymouth, in the beginning of the year 1779, and there remained in confinement, in Auguſt laſt, upwards of 300 more.

A gentleman who arrived on Sunday evening from Charleſtown, South-Carolina, which he left the 10th ult. informs us, that on the 12th, in the vicinity of that Capital, he heard the alarm guns fired, announcing the approach of the long-expected Britiſh enemy, and was afterwards aſſured by a gentleman in a few hours from Charleſtown, that the enemy had entered North Ediſto Inlet, about 40 miles from that place, with 45 or 50 ſmall tranſports, and that a body of troops, ſuppoſed to be commanded by Sir Henry Clinton or Earl Cornwallis, had ſince been landed on Wockmalaw Iſland, oppoſite Stono-Ferry, about 25 miles from the capital afore-mentioned; that the further progreſs of the enemy had been checked by the ſeaſonable appearance of a galley, or galleys, which had been diſpatched by General Lincoln, from Charleſtown, to interrupt that important paſſage---The ſame gentleman adds, that the garriſon of Charleſtown appeared determined to defend that place to the laſt extremity; for which purpoſe they were making all poſſible preparations by land and water; and that 5000 men were ready to man their formidable lines, at a minute's warning.

Another gentleman, who arrived here the preceding evening from Peterſburg, in Virginia, adviſes, that on Sunday the 27th ult. an officer of Col. Baylor's dragoons arrived there expreſs from Charleſtown (in two weeks) with orders from General Lincoln to General Scott, to come forward with the troops under his command with all poſſible diſpatch, in conſequence of the approach of a formidable body of the enemy for the ſeige of that place.---Our informant ſays he converſed with the officer, who told him, that the day he left Charleſtown the enemy had landed 6000 men within 15 miles of the town, that the Americans, at the moment of his departure, were ſaid to be engaged with them---and that he met General Hogan, with his brigade, within 50 miles of Charleſtown.

General Scott was nearly ready to march with his diviſion of Virginia troops on the 21ſt ult.

Several veſſels are arrived within ſight of this town, but are prevented entering our barbour by the ice. One of them is the ſhip Felicity, Capt. Bryſon, with rum, ſugar, coffee, ſalt, &c. from Cape-Francois.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of undoubted veracity at L'Orient, to his friend in this place, dated Dec. 25.

"No appearance at all of any accommodation with England; on the contrary, every thing bears the aſpect of a bloody campaign next year. The rebellion in Ireland grows more and more formidable, and will give England much trouble. It is expected the Iriſh are determined to follow your example, and improve the opportunity.------ Paul Jones is ſtill in the Texel; his two prizes are now under French colours, to eaſe our friends the Dutch from the Engliſh Ambaſſador's applications on that ſubject. Jones commands the Alliance."

Extracts from the State Gazette of South-Carolina, juſt come to hand.

CHARLES-TOWN, February 9.

Thurſday ſe'ennight the Providence and Ranger Continental frigates, with the Eagle tender, returned to the bar from a cruiſe off Tybee; where, on Monday and Tueſday, they diſcovered five Britiſh ſhips at anchor, having the appearance of men of war, and eight other ſhips under ſail. The above-mentioned frigates have ſent into this port two large ſloops, from New-York, bound for Georgia, which they had taken, having on board 14 officers and paſſengers, and 32 non-commiſſioned officers and privates of Lord Cathcart's light dragoons, and a quantity of horſe furniture. It ſeems they are a part of the ſame ſcattered fleet with which the brig Lady Croſby (mentioned in our laſt) ſailed from New-York on the 23d of December, with Admiral Arbuthnot, conſiſting of 140 ſail, 97 whereof were men of war, tranſports, &c. the reſt light victuallers returning to Europe, and would probably be convoyed by the Robuſte of 74, and the Romulus of 44 guns. The information we have received of the number of troops embarked in this fleet, and of the General Officers who command them, vary ſo much, that it is yet impoſſible to give our readers ſatisfactory accounts on theſe heads. None place their number below 8000, but ſome raiſe them as high as 11,000; all agree that Sir Henry Clinton or Lord Cornwallis is with them, but it ſeems moſt probable that Sir Henry is the General. We are alſo told that 1400 horſes were embarked in the fleet, but that 'tis not probable they have ſaved 300, the bad weather the fleet met with having obliged moſt of the ſhips to throw them overboard; one of the ſloops brought in ſaved only one out of 31. On this paſſage, the priſoners ſay they ſaw a ſhip bottom upwards. They alſo mention the capture of the brig Betſey, George Croſs, maſter, of and from this port (on her firſt voyage) for Cape-Francois (one of the fineſt veſſels ever built in this State for faſt ſailing) by the Roebuck man of war, owing to a heavy gale of wind, wherein the brig could not carry ſail; and that when the gale abated, ſhe out-ſailed the man of war every way.

On Saturday ſe'ennight a ſloop, laden with ſalt, came in from Turk's iſland; by which ſeveral veſſels were ſeen at different times, ſuppoſed to be of the ſcattered Britiſh fleet from New-York.

The ſame afternoon the Providence and Ranger continental ſhips of war, with the Eagle, came in, upon the appearance of a Britiſh ſhip of war of 50 guns, ſuppoſed to be the Roebuck, and a frigate, coming up from the ſouthward, the firſt of which was almoſt within gun ſhot of the Providence before ſhe got in.---The weather has been exceſſive hazy ever ſince, but the Eagle went out laſt Wedneſday to reconnoitre, and diſcovered the two largeſt ſhips off, and ſo near the bar, that ſhe was obliged to have recourſe to her oars to eſcape them.

We hear from Georgia, that they have 200 Indians and about 400 armed blacks encamped in the late French lines near Savannah.

It ſeems not improbable, from ſome particular circumſtances, that the French frigates which ſailed from hence laſt week, on a cruiſe, under the command of M. Durumain, have gone on a viſit to Bermuda or New-Providence.

We have the pleaſure to obſerve, that every preparation ſeems to be making here for a proper reception of the enemy, ſhould either a part or the whole of the late embarkation from New-York be deſtined this way. Succours come in from different quarters, and our own people ſeem much animated.

PHILADELPHIA, *March* 15.

The Hon. Continental Congreſs have recommended to the ſeveral States, to ſet apart and obſerve Wedneſday, the 26th day of April next, as a day of Faſting, Humiliation and Prayer.

*** The *Anniverſary Oration* of the *American Philoſophical Society* will be delivered at the Univerſity on Thurſday evening next, at Six o'clock, by TIMOTHY MATLACK, Eſquire. The Members of the Society are expected to attend without further Notice. Such of the Field and General Officers of the Army as may be in this City, and are deſirous of Admittance, are requeſted to apply for Tickets to DAVID RITTENHOUSE, Eſq; Vice-Preſident, or the Rev. Doctor WILLIAM SMITH and OWEN BIDDLE, Eſq; Secretaries.

FOR THE PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

IT may be a juſt remark, that more enterprizes periſh in the laſt ſtage of their progreſs, than in any other. The reaſon is, that men too ſoon believe themſelves to have attained their purpoſe, and remit the vigour of their earlier exertions. It may be the caſe with us in our exertions for the eſtabliſhment of the independence of America. Theſe are more remiſs than they formerly have been, becauſe we have flattered ourſelves that the work is compleated; that the enemy are diſcouraged, having become ſenſible that it is not in their power to reduce us; that a negotiation will be ſet on foot this winter, and peace infallibly concluded before the ſpring.

Our enemies, on the other hand, are not ſo ſanguine; or, if they look for a peace at all, they expect it to begin with the relinquiſhing our independence. Their hopes are now higher than they have been for ſome time, both from their proſpect of affairs in Europe, and on this continent. This is evident from their gazettes, in which, though the miniſter cauſes many things to be inſerted, yet in theſe the ſpirit of the people evaporates freely, and we can form a good judgment of the temper of the nation, their hopes or fears, their confidence or deſpondency, their thoughts of peace or reſolution to continue war, as it is conveyed through this channel. A paragraph from a London paper of October 27, 1779, is as follows:

"The powers friendly to this kingdom have not oppoſed themſelves to the houſe of Bourbon, in the war in which ſhe has taken part with our rebellious colonies, and the reaſon is, becauſe our ſolicitations have not been ſo frequent nor ſo preſſing as they might have been. Truſting to our ſtrength ſolely, and to the recruits from Germany, we had hoped to have cruſhed the rebellion, and to have brought France to repent of her perfidiouſneſs; hence it is that we have made but ſlight applications to the States General, to Ruſſia, and to other powers. It has been only during this ſummer, ſince the undecided conteſt of Count D'Eſtaing in the Weſt-Indies, and the inequality of the fleets in the channel, that it has appeared, that our maritime force is not ſo reſpectable as to awe our enemies with its uſual ſuperiority; but which, from the efforts that are making by Lord Sandwich, the veſſels that are building in the docks, thoſe that are to be purchaſed from the ſtates of Holland, and from other powers, there is reaſon to believe we will, in a ſhort time, be able to do. No one would have believed that France, in her exhauſted ſtate, could have fitted out a fleet ſo numerous in the period of a few years; and this, notwithſtanding the petulance of thoſe in oppoſition, muſt be a ſufficient apology for the officer at the head of the marine, in heſitating to put the nation to the expence of a greater naval armament, which perhaps might not have proved neceſſary. But after all, affairs are far from being deſperate. The vague notion has prevailed, that the powers of Europe wiſh well to the independence of America, and that for this reaſon they have connived at the policy of France and Spain in their proceedings. This is a miſtake; it is leſs owing to their regard to the independence of America, than to the money of France, that theſe powers have been neutral ſo long. France has done more by her money, for half a century paſt, than by her arms. It is well known, that at this preſent time her money has found its way to every court, and has kept them back from executing the real purpoſe of their hearts in behalf of this iſland. This money cannot always laſt, nor will theſe powers always ſtand out; France has been under the neceſſity of borrowing twenty millions ſince the commencement of the war, to lend it to the Americans. The States General and the Empreſs of Ruſſia, not able to ſtand out any longer againſt expreſs treaty, will furniſh the ſtipulated veſſels and the number of troops, and it is to be hoped the next campaign will open with every proſpect of ſucceſs, and bring about a ſpeedy termination of the war."

A paragraph in a paper of November 18, received by the way of the Weſt Indies, is as follows: "The French King begins to grow ſick of the Congreſs. He is now, as his countrymen ſay, *un mauvais* in theſe politics: it is to be hoped it will cure him of that Don Quixotiſm ſo natural to rude ages and young minds, of ſetting nations free. Feeble as the countenance and protection of this monarch may be, it is from thence the rebellion derives its chief ſtrength, and if this can be drawn off by the interpoſition of other powers, the independence of America will ſoon become *dependence*, and ſo many of the American heroes become *dependent*, that on "yonder mountains*" there will not be boughs ſufficient from which they ſhall be *ſuſpendent*."

It is pleaſant enough to ſee theſe effuſions of barbariſm and malignity, eſpecially when we know that they are harmleſs. But, without doubt, the King of England will leave no ſtone unturned to excite the powers of Europe againſt our ally, nor do we know what money and intrigue may be able to produce. It is the general advantage of theſe powers to eſtabliſh our independence, but by ceſſion of territories in Europe, in the Indies, in Africa, and in America, we cannot tell what Britain may be able to accompliſh. Mankind are more moved by preſent profit, than by remote, though great advantages. Whether the iſland of Great-Britain may be able to augment her marine proportionably to the exertions which, on her part, will be neceſſary, if ſhe perſeveres in her diabolical intention of cutting the throats of the people of this country, I cannot tell. But be theſe things as they may, it is our buſineſs to conſider what may happen, and not to remit our exertions, becauſe we have contended five campaigns, and are not yet ſubdued.

Equal Encouragement appears to be taken by the enemy from the ſituation of our affairs on the continent, as is evident from a paragraph in the Whitehall Gazette, ſo late as the ſecond of November laſt, which is as follows:

"The rebellion in America periſhes every day. Like a kite it has been ſupported with paper wings, but theſe have become too cumberſome, and the conſtruction will ſoon drop. The army of the rebels, from the expiring of their temporary enliſtments, and famine, and nakedneſs, and other cauſes, is reduced to 5000 men: their councils are degenerated, the militia is wholly neglected, the people having become tired of twirling about a ruſty firelock. They have chaced Monſieur Gerard from Philadelphia, and the new miniſter, the Chevalier de la Luzerne, has been obliged to take up his reſidence at Boſton; the bulk of the Americans cannot bear the alliance; and it is certain that they will in a ſhort time inſtruct the Congreſs to break it off. All theſe circumſtances promiſe a happy event to a new campaign, by which theſe deluded people will at length be brought to liſten to reaſon."

That our councils are, in ſome degre, degenerated, is not impoſſible, if we conſider that the firſt men have been called off to fill the executive branches of their reſpective governments; and that others, purſuing their own opinions in preference to that of the public, have become obnoxious. That our militia is neglected is alſo certain, and the obſervation of our enemies ought to be to us a memento of our duty. There is ſcarcely a firelock lifted, nor are muſter days attended to from one end of the continent to the other. Where is that ardour for arms, that induſtry to be expert in the manual exerciſe and the field manœuvres, which diſtinguiſhed us at the begining of the conteſt? It has departed, and has left nothing but the ſhadow of party politics and contention in its place. Does it not become the people of theſe States to emerge from theſe delinquencies, and to redreſs theſe evils? Let us begin at the ſource, not by reproaching public bodies, but by delegating the wiſeſt and moſt capable men to ſerve us. We lay our hands acroſs our breaſts, and talk of peace, when verily there is no peace. At any rate it is the readieſt way to obtain peace, to be prepared for war.

PALINURUS.

* *An expreſſion of H. Laurens to Governor Johnſtone.*

An ACT *for regulating and eſtabliſhing Admiralty Juriſdiction.*

WHEREAS it is neceſſary that due proviſion be made for the trial and determination of offences, crimes, controverſies and ſuits, within the cognizance of the maritime law, and not enquirable at common law; *Be it therefore enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the Repreſentatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, in General Aſſembly met, and by the authority of the ſame,* That a perſon of known integrity and ability ſhall be appointed and commiſſioned by the Supreme Executive Council of this Commonwealth, for and during the term of ſeven years, in caſe he ſhall ſo long behave well, by the name and ſtile of a Judge of the Admiralty, which Judge ſhall hold a Court of Admiralty, and therein have cognizance of all controverſies, ſuits and pleas of maritime juriſdiction, not cognizable at the common law, offences and crimes, other than contempts againſt the ſaid Court only excepted, and thereupon ſhall paſs ſentence and decree according as the maritime law, the law of nations, and the laws of this Commonwealth ſhall require.

Provided always, and be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That in all caſes of prize, capture or recapture upon the water from enemies, or by way of reprizal, or from pirates, the ſame ſhall be tried, adjudged and determined, as well as to the queſtion whether prize or not, as to the claims of the parties intereſted or pretending to be intereſted in the ſame, by the law of nations and the acts and ordinances of the Honourable the Congreſs of the United States of America, before the ſaid Judge, by witneſſes according to the courſe of the civil law. And in all ſuch caſes of prize, capture, recapture and ſeizure upon the water aforeſaid, an appeal from the final decree of the ſaid Judge of Admiralty ſhall lie and be allowed to ſuch Judges or Court, as the ſaid Congreſs have appointed or may appoint for the hearing and determining of ſuch appeals; ſuch appeals to be brought and conducted in the manner, and within the time directed and limited in and by the acts and ordinances aforeſaid, ſecurity being firſt given, in ſuch ſum of money as the ſaid Judge of Admiralty ſhall deem ſufficient, to proſecute ſuch appeal to effect.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the captain or commander of any ſhip or veſſel of war, or prize maſter or other perſon having charge of any capture or recapture, or other property ſeized upon the water as aforeſaid, who ſhall conduct or bring the ſame into port, ſhall immediately deliver the ſame without diminution to the Marſhal of the ſaid Court of Admiralty; and within three days after the arrival of ſuch prize as aforeſaid, ſhall exhibit, or cauſe to be exhibited, a libel, or bill in writing before the ſaid Judge, therein ſetting forth, in ample and particular manner, the time and other circumſtances of the ſeizing and taking the ſame, and of the ſervice or employment that the ſhip or veſſel ſo ſeized was in at the time when ſuch ſhip or veſſel was taken or ſeized, and the parties aiding therein to the beſt of his knowledge, and

shall also, without delay or diminution, deliver or cause to be delivered to the Register of the said Court of Admiralty, upon the oath or affirmation of such person, all books, documents, commissions, parchments, papers and other writings, appertaining to, or found on board any such ship or vessel, in order that the said Judge may have the benefit of any evidence which may arise therefrom in forming his sentence.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any person shall neglect or refuse to deliver up any such capture or seizure as aforesaid to the Marshal of the said Court of Admiralty, or shall embezzle or keep back any part of any such capture, or shall withhold, embezzle or destroy any books, documents, commissions, papers, parchments or other writings, appertaining to or found on board of any ship or vessel seized as a prize as aforesaid, such person so offending shall be liable to attachment and to fine, or to fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the said Judge, as a Contemner of the said Court of Admiralty, and moreover shall forfeit, to the use of the Commonwealth, all such offenders share or part of such capture, to be recovered by indictment; and the said Judge shall by order stay, during the prosecution, such share or part in the hands of the Marshal, to the end that the same may be secured upon the conviction of such offender, and paid to the Treasurer of this State.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That immediately after any such libel, as aforesaid, shall be exhibited before the said Judge, he shall direct the Register of the said Court of Admiralty to give notice in some public newspaper, to be published in the city of Philadelphia, of the day appointed for the trial of such prize, and the said Register shall insert therein, if known, the name, size or burthen, and other description of the vessel so taken and brought into port, and also the name and surname of the late master or commander of the same, and of the port or place from whence such ship or vessel last sailed, and of the port or place for which such ship or vessel was destined; and in case of a recapture, he shall set forth by what ship or other vessel the same was first taken; to the end that all persons concerned may appear and shew cause (if any there be) wherefore such capture or recapture, goods, merchandize, or other property, should not be condemned and adjudged to the libellants.

Provided always, That if it be made appear to the satisfaction of the said Judge, that the cargoe of any such ship or vessel seized as prize as aforesaid is damaged, or consists of goods which in their nature are so perishable as not to be kept till the trial be finished without great loss, that then and in such case the said Judge shall nominate and appoint three judicious and indifferent persons of the city or county where the said goods may be, who shall carefully inspect and appraise the same, and report the condition thereof, and deliver the said appraisement and report, supported and attested by their oaths or affirmations, to the said Judge, whereupon the said Judge may order the Marshal of the said Court immediately to sell by public auction, such part of said cargoe as appears to the said Judge to be likely to perish, or be greatly endamaged by keeping as aforesaid. And the said Marshal, having sold the same accordingly, shall retain the monies thence arising in his hands till the trial be finished; except the charges upon such prize, together with the charges attending upon such inspection and appraisement, which shall be ascertained by the said Judge.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the execution of the decree of the said Judge, in any case of capture, recapture or prize taken upon the water, from which an appeal to the said Judges or Court of Appeal shall be entered, shall not be suspend or delayed by reason of such appeal, in case the party or parties appellant shall enter sufficient security, to be approved by the said Judge, in at least double the value of the prize or other subject of controversy, the same value to be estimated and appraised at the price at which the said prize might then be sold for current money, for which purpose the said Judge shall appoint three skillful and indifferent appraisers, who shall exactly number, measure or weigh the several articles of which such prize shall consist, and return a particular inventory and appraisement of the same, attested by the oaths or affirmations of the said appraisers, to the Register of the said Court, to be filed in his office, and the stipulation or security so given and entered in case of an appeal as aforesaid, shall be considered and shall have effect as a statute staple, and may be sued for and recovered by original writ to be issued out of the Supreme Court, or other Court of record, at the election of the party who shall have a right to institute such suit.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That in case the said Judge, upon the evidence produced to him, shall pronounce sentence of condemnation against any such ship or vessel, or goods, merchandize, or other property, captured or taken as prize, or recaptured, or seized by way of reprisal, or from a pirate, he shall order the same to be immediately sold by public auction to the best and highest bidder, for the benefit of the captors, unless in the case of recapture the former owner or owners in ten days after such sentence be pronounced, pay down the full salvage, together with all such costs and charges as shall be awarded thereupon. And the said Marshal shall keep fair and exact accounts of the sales of all ships and other vessels, goods, merchandize, and other property which shall be condemned in the said Court of Admiralty, and sold by the said Marshal as aforesaid; as soon afterwards as may be such account of sales shall be filed in the office of the Register of the said Court of Admiralty, for the inspection and use of all persons who may be interested therein.

Provided always, That no negroe or mulatto, taken as prize upon the water, shall be in any case exposed to public sale, but being appraised as is herein before directed in other cases, shall be delivered to the captors, or others having right to the same, at the appraised value, and if necessary by lot, and the value thereof equalised in money or goods, to be delivered to the other party or parties intitled to share therein.

Provided also, That nothing in this act contained which may contradict or interfere with the directions of an Act of Assembly of this Commonwealth, intituled "An Act for the effectual suppression of public auctions and vendues, and to prohibit male persons capable of bearing arms, from being pedlars and hawkers" passed on the twenty-sixth day of November last, shall have effect or be in force for and during the continuance of the said recited Act.

And whereas sometimes seamen and others proceed to sea in ships and vessels of war, without appointing Agents to take and manage their several shares of the captures or prizes seized and taken upon the water, by the ships or vessels to which they respectively belong. And whereas such seamen and others may be absent; and owners or part owners of such ships and vessels of war may also be absent, and have no Agent or Agents to take their shares or parts of such prizes when the Marshal of the said Court of Admiralty may be ready to distribute such prizes as he is directed by this Act.

Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid, That whensoever the said Marshal shall be ready to distribute any prize as aforesaid, upon an advertisement of the same in some public news-paper in the city of Philadelphia, if an Agent or Agents duly authorised by the owners, seamen or others of any private ship or vessel of war, and every of them, having a right to share therein, by being on board such ship or vessel, at the time of capture or otherwise, shall not appear and make known his or their authority to act as an Agent or Agents for such absent persons, that in such case the said Judge shall appoint and authorize some proper person or persons to be the Agent or Agents for any absent owner, seaman or other person for whom no Agent shall appear, for three days after such advertisement shall be published. And the Agent or Agents so to be appointed by the said Judge, with any other persons properly intituled and authorized, whether in their own right or as Agents (if such there be) shall take the said prize from the said Marshal as directed by this act, and shall sell by private sale, or otherwise dispose of the same for the best advantage of the person or persons interested therein, and shall be accountable to them and every of them severally, as if such Agent or Agents had been appointed by such owner, seaman or other person; and every Agent, who shall be so appointed by the said Judge, shall become bound to the Commonwealth, with two sufficient sureties, in a suitable sum, to be ascertained by the said Judge, conditioned that he will truly account for and satisfy the person or persons for whom he shall be appointed Agent; and the said obligation shall be as available to such owner, seaman or other person, as bonds given by Sheriffs are to the parties injured by their misconduct.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all unclaimed parts or shares in any prizes taken upon the water and condemned in the Court of Admiralty of this State, remaining in the hands of any Agent or Agents, shall, after the end of one year, to be reckoned from the beginning of the distribution of any prize which have been or shall be taken from the enemy, be vested in the contributors to the Pennsylvania Hospital, and shall be accounted for and paid to the use of the said Corporation, the owners of such ship or vessel being previously satisfied for any advance they shall have made to any seaman or mariner, subject however to the demand of the person who was intituled thereto, if made within three years after the condemnation of the prize.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That any ships or vessels, goods or other property taken as prize, or retaken, belonging to foreigners, whether Allies of the United States of America or neutrals, which have come, or may come to the possession of the said Marshal, and who shall have no Attorney in fact, or Agent duly authorized to take and receive from the said Marshal such ships or other vessels, or other property, that the same, unless in case they be of a very perishable nature and too bulky to keep without great charges, shall remain in the custody of the said Marshal without sale, for three months at least after the trial of the same shall be finished, and the owners thereof, and their said ships or other vessels, goods and other property, shall be liable to the charges and expences which may accrue by such delay of sale.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid. That the Supreme Executive Council shall appoint and commission, for and during the pleasure of the said Council, an able and upright person to be Register of the said Court of Admiralty, and that the examinations of all witnesses in any of the causes which may come before the said Court of Admiralty, being taken by the said Register, and attested before said Judge, shall be filed in the office of the said Register, such examinations to be taken *ex parte*, after reasonable notice to the adverse party, and the attestations of the said Register shall on all proper occasions be received as evidence in all Courts of Justice and elsewhere.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the Supreme Executive Council shall appoint and commission, for and during their pleasure, a person of skill and good reputation to be the Marshal of the said Court of Admiralty, who, before he enters on his office, shall become bound to the President of the said Council, for the time being, with two or more sureties, to be approved by the said Council, in the value of forty thousand bushels of good merchantable wheat, each bushel thereof to weigh at least sixty pounds, which bond or obligation shall be drawn in like manner, with like condition, and liable to like suit and use, and shall be recorded, as bonds entered into by sheriffs and their sureties ought to be by the laws of this Commonwealth.

And whereas the trial of pirates and other sea felons in the late British Colonies, now the United States of America, hath been heretofore without a Jury, and in a method much conformed to the civil law, the exercise of which jurisdiction in criminal cases was contrary to the spirit of the common law, although the Legislature of England had, by a statute passed in the reign of King Henry the Eighth, intituled "For Pirates," relieved the subjects within the realm from this grievance.

And whereas the Constitution of this State provideth, That in all prosecutions for criminal offences no man can be found guilty without the unanimous consent of a Jury.

Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all traitors, pirates, felons and criminals, who shall offend upon the sea or within the Admiralty jurisdiction, shall be enquired of, tried and judged by grand and petit Juries, according to the course of the common law, in like manner as if the treason or felony or crime were committed within one of the counties of this State. And the Justices of the Supreme Court, or any two of them, and the Judge of Admiralty, are hereby constituted Justices of Oyer and Terminer, and shall hold a Court of Oyer and Terminer in the city of Philadelphia, for the hearing and trying such offenders. And the said Judge of Admiralty, in the absence of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, shall preside in such Court of Oyer and Terminer, and if any person, upon being arraigned before the said Court of Oyer and Terminer, shall stand mute, or shall not make direct answers, such person shall be deemed to have pleaded not guilty, and the trial shall proceed accordingly.

And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any person shall be feloniously stricken or poisoned at sea or out of this State, and shall die of the same in the State, the offenders, and their aiders and abettors may be indicted, tried and adjudged for such felony in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of this State where such person shall die, before the ordinary Justices of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery: And if any person shall be feloniously stricken or poisoned in this State, and shall die of the same at sea or out of Pennsylvania, the offenders and their aiders and abettors may be indicted, tried and adjudged for such felony before the Court of Oyer and Terminer constituted by this Act for the trial of crimes committed at sea.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all and every the proceedings of the Court of Admiralty of this Commonwealth shall be liable to the prohibition of the Supreme Court of Judicature, in like manner and with like effect as the prohibition of the Court of King's Bench in England in like case.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That an Act of Assembly, intituled, "*An Act for establishing a Court of Admiralty*," passed on the ninth day of September, which was in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight, is hereby repealed, annulled and made void. *Provided always*, That the repeal of the said Act shall not extend to stop or prevent the hearing or trial of any cause depending in the Court of Admiralty, or before the said Commissioner of Oyer and Terminer, but the same may be proceeded on as by the said Act is directed before the Judge appointed and commissioned in pursuance of this Act, the repeal thereof notwithstanding.

JOHN BAYARD, Speaker.

Enacted into a Law, at Philadelphia, on the Eighth day of March, Annoque Domini, One thousand seven hundred and eighty.

THOMAS PAINE,
Clerk of the General Assembly.

THE Subscribers being appointed Trustees, by the honourable General Assembly of this State, for taking care of the State Island, formerly known by the name of the Province Island, situated on the west side of Schuylkill, near the mouth thereof, containing about 347 acres of meadow, give notice to all who may desire to rent the same, that they will receive proposals written and directed to them, or any of them, until the 28th instant, when they will be ready to lease the same for a term not exceeding seven years, to the person making the most advantageous offer therefor.

JOHN BAYARD,
GEORGE BRYAN,
ROBERT KNOX.

Philadelphia, March 13, 1780.

TO BE LETT,

THE Front Part of a THREE STORY HOUSE, in a pleasant Part of the City. Enquire of the PRINTERS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Subscriber rides Post from Lancaster to Philadelphia once a week; he sets out from Lancaster on Tuesdays, and returns on Fridays; those who choose to subscribe for the papers may find him at his house, in Queen-street, opposite John Kuhn's, late Tavern-keeper. Letters will be forwarded at one dollar each for a subscriber, and three for a non-subscriber. Those who have any letters to send from Philadelphia to Lancaster may find him at the King of Prussia, in Market-street. The Public may depend on a punctual performance of all matters entrusted to the care of their humble servant, MICHAEL RINHARD.

THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN out of the stable of the subscriber, in Roxborough township, Philadelphia county, in the night of the 11th ult. a dark bay HORSE, about 14 hands high, between 15 and 16 years old, a short switch tail, shod all round, natural pacer, and about six inches above the tail is a spot about the bigness of a hand with grey hairs, one plain saddle mark, one hip is supposed to be an inch lower that the other when standing a while, goes a little lame. Whoever will deliver the said Horse to JAMES CHANNAL, in Philadelphia; NATHAN LEVERING, on the Wissahickon road, or JOHN RIGHTER, shall have the above reward. *March 15.*

To be Sold by public Vendue, at the house of Captain Thomas Kean, in the Borough of Wilmington, Delaware State, the 18th Instant, at Two o'Clock in the Afternoon,

A TOPSAIL SCHOONER, now lying at the wharff, with all her Sails, Rigging, Anchors, Cables, &c. as she came from Sea. An Inventory of which may be seen, by applying to us,

JONATHAN RUMFORD,
THOMAS KEAN.

Wilmington, March 9, 1780.

The beautiful high bred HORSE

BLACK AND ALL BLACK,

From VIRGINIA,

FULL 16 hands high, and in great perfection, rising eight years old, will stand the ensuing season at the subscriber's in Cæcil county, Maryland, and cover mares at *Two hundred and Fifty Pounds* the season. His blood is equal to any on the continent, which is properly attested by a number of the first gentlemen in Virginia; he was got by Brunswick, an imported horse; Brunswick was got by Oronoko, who was got by the Godolphin Arabian, out of the famous Miss Slamerkin; Brunswick's dam was got by Babram, from as good a stock as any in England. BLACK AND ALL BLACK's dam was got by Ariel, who was got by Morton's Traveller, out of Selima, his grand dam was full blooded and a sister of Bullyrock. He is remarkable for getting as elegant and high-formed colts as any horse in Virginia; his performance upon the turf has been sufficiently proved, and for near two years has publicly challenged any covering horse upon the continent. Gentlemen from a distance may depend upon good pasturage being provided and the greatest care taken of their mares; but the subscriber will not be answerable for any escapes. The money to be paid when the mares are first covered.

ELIHU HALL.

Philadelphia, March 5, 1780.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, on Turner's Lane, in the Northern Liberties, about 3 miles from the city, a dark brown MARE, pretty old, with a star in her forehead, her hind legs white, four white spots on her back and a short tail. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away, in one month from the date hereof, otherwise she will be sold, by JOSEPH BASKET.

Thirdly, That the Americans ſeparating themſelves from, and taking up arms againſt, Great-Britain, for their own defence, and declaring themſelves independant, is not diſpleaſing to God, nor are they hereby to be charged as guilty of the breach of the duty of ſubmiſſion and obedience, which chriſtians owe their lawful civil Ruler, enjoined in the 13th chapter to the Romans.

Fourthly, That God has now put it in the power of the good people of America, if they will but ſuffer themſelves to know the prize put into their hands, and embrace the opportunity to do more for the glory of the divine character and the good of poſterity, than ever ſo many people have had heretofore, ſince the birth of Jeſus Chriſt to this day.

Fifthly, That the people of the American States, being now bleſſed with a civil government of their own chuſing, are under ſtronger moral obligations to honour, obey and ſupport their own civil government in a proper manner, than chriſtians were under in the apoſtolic age, when the civil government was pagan, bloody and tyrannical.

Sixthly, That on the whole, it evidently appears that the great and ever bleſſed God is now, by his unerring wiſe great providence, accompliſhing his own ends and deſigns, which he propoſed in himſelf before the foundation of the world, for the good of this weſtern American Empire.

To do any kind of juſtice to theſe ſeveral ſubjects would enrich the news papers with one number, of moderate length, every week for a twelve-month. Some may perhaps object, that to diſcuſs or treat ſuch ſubjects in a news-paper, would be to intrude too far on the province of the clergy and the ſacred deſk; I anſwer, by no means; as there is not an honeſt clergyman any where but will rejoice at a reformation, whatever means God may bleſs to effect it; the diſhoneſt, we need not expect to pleaſe them; and the ſons of Levi need purification at times as well as others. Beſides, ſuch publications weekly will greatly enhance the value of the public prints, to the devout and religious part of the community; and we all know, to our grief, that there are many readers of newſpapers who ſeldom hear ſermons, or read any pious authors; and who can tell what uſe ſuch publications may be to ſuch as theſe?

I hope I am not ſo vain as not to be ſomewhat ſenſible how inadequate my natural and improved abilities are for ſuch undertakings; but was I equal to the work, my preſent low ſtate of health, my living ſome diſtance from the city, and my own ſtated buſineſs being more than I am able to accompliſh, entirely forbid my attempting it. I have, however, ſuch deſires to have the thing carry, that if any gentleman will pleaſe to take up the ſubject, and will leave a line for me at the Printing-office, I will be his moſt obedient humble ſervant, and correſpond with him on any point he ſhall pleaſe to require, in a ſubſervancy to the general deſign, as far as health and ability will permit; for if I know myſelf, it would give me more pleaſure to prepare pieces of this kind for the public view, than any beau or coxcomb on the continent takes in preparing himſelf for making a brilliant appearance at a ball or dancing-aſſembly; in the mean time, am the *Public*'s moſt ſincere friend and well-wiſher, while unworthy of ſo honorable and important a title, as

THE AMERICAN MONITOR.

TO THE PUBLIC.

AS the Subſcriber has been ſolicited and encouraged by ſeveral of the Truſtees of the Academy of Newark and others, he intends opening a School in Newark, on Tueſday, the fourth of April next, for the inſtruction of youth in the Latin and Greek languages.------Nothing need be ſaid to recommend the healthy ſituation of the place, as it is well known by experience.-----An Engliſh School is kept contiguous to the Academy, where Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, and ſeveral Branches of the Mathematics are taught with care.----Parents and Guardians may be aſſured that the ſtricteſt attention will be paid, not only to the education, but likewiſe to the morals of the youth, by their moſt obedient humble ſervant,

WILLIAM THOMSON.

N. B. BOARDING may be had on the former moderate terms. Newark, February 18, 1780. ¶

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, living at White-Marſh, in Philadelphia county, about the 9th of September laſt, a cheſtnut ſorrel Gelding, riſing 3 years old, a natural pacer, hath neither brand nor ear-mark, near 14½ hands high, has a feather on each ſide of his head, and a feather on the peak of his near ſhoulder, one of his hind feet white fetlock high. Whoever takes up the ſaid Gelding, and ſecures him, ſo that the owner may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, paid by

¶ JOSEPH LUKEN.

A NEAT EDITION OF THE

NEW TESTAMENT

(In good Binding) Is JUST PUBLISHED, AND TO BE SOLD, BY

FRANCIS BAILEY,

Printer, in Market-Street, between Third and Fourth-Streets, PHILADELPHIA.

TO BE LETT,

And may be entered on the Tenth of May next,

THAT large, commodious and well accuſtomed INN, in the town of Cheſter, lately occupied by David Cowpland, deceaſed: The Houſe is three ſtory high, with four rooms on a floor, a good garret and kitchen, with good ſtables, ſheds, oat-houſe, garden, and pump in the yard; it is an old and excellent ſtand, and well calculated for the buſineſs. For particulars enquire of the ſubſcribers, living in Cheſter.

ISABELLA COWPLAND, and
SARAH COWPLAND, } Executrixes.

To be SOLD by Public Vendue,

on the 15th day of March next, upon the premiſes,

A VALUABLE LOT of LAND, with a two ſtory ſtone meſſuage, barn, ſtable, and a very fine ſtore-houſe built of ſtone, where a rich ſtore has been kept for many years, and a well of excellent water at the door; it is ſituate by the 14 mile ſtone, near Plymouth meeting-houſe, and is a pleaſant place for a gentleman's country ſeat, or for any public buſineſs, as there is public entertainment kept at the place at preſent. The terms of ſale will be made known at the time. The ſale to begin at One o'clock. ¶ LEVI TRUMP.

TO BE LETT,

A LARGE convenient TANYARD, with Bark-Houſe, &c. Alſo a Houſe near the Yard, if wanted. A Houſe, Garden, and 5 or 6 Acres of Land, about a Mile from the City, to be Lett on Shares. A Lot of about 3 Acres in Princeton, New-Jerſey, to be ſold. All which may be entered on immediately. Enquire of

ISAAC SNOWDEN.

POTTERS and MOULDERS

WANTED at Atſion Iron Works, New-Jerſey. Apply to LAWRENCE SALTAR, at ſaid works, or to BENJAMIN HORNOR, in Front-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets, Philadelphia.

FORGE HAMMERS of an approved quality to be ſold, alſo pots, kettles, bake-ovens, ſkillets, and a variety of other caſtings. Apply as above. *

TO BE LETT,

From the 10th of April next,

THAT well known HOUSE, called the GEORGE INN, at the corner of Second and Arch-ſtreets. For terms, apply to JAMES WALLACE, or JAMES HUNTER, in Second-ſtreet. ¶

N. B. JAMES WALLACE propoſes to ſell (for current money or Weſt-India produce) his PLANTATION, pleaſantly ſituated on the River Schuylkill, near and below the Falls.

Agreeable to the laſt Will and Teſtament of GEORGE ANDERSON, deceaſed, will be expoſed to SALE, on Thurſday, the ſixteenth of this inſtant March,

A PLANTATION of good LAND, containing 125 acres, with the uſual allowance, ſituate and lying in Sadſbury townſhip, Lancaſter county, 48 miles from Philadelphia, 18 from Lancaſter, and about ¾ of a mile from the Horſe-ſhoe road, whereon is erected a log dwelling-houſe, a good barn and ſtables, a very good ſpring and ſpring-houſe, a good bearing orchard, about 80 acres cleared, 9 thereof is good meadow, and as much more may be made; the whole is in good repair, and as good for corn and paſture as any in its neighbourhood, the remainder is well timbered; a ſtream of water runs through ſaid land, whereby the fields are conſtantly ſupplied with water; it would be a very good ſeat for a tanner or a diſtiller. The title is indiſputable. The ſale to begin at ten o' clock ſaid day, on the premiſes; where due attendance will be given, and the terms made known, by

¶ REBECCA WALLACE, Executrix.

Philadelphia, February 23, 1780.

WHEREAS there was a Horſe and a Mare adverti-ſed in Mr. Dunlap's paper December the 25th, One roan Mare about 14 hands high, 3 or 4 years old, and a bay Horſe, 8 or 9 years old; and as no owner hath yet come to claim them, if they do not come in 3 weeks from the publication of this advertiſement, they will be ſold for the coſt, at the Coneſtogoe Waggon.

¶ JOHN JARVIS.

N. B. A brown Horſe that came to the ſtables about three weeks ago, advertiſed in Mr. Dunlap's paper, about 9 or 10 years old, about 14 hands high, a very thick mane, and a mealy noſe; looks much like a cart horſe, judged to have been ſtolen, came to my yard in very cold weather early in the morning, in a very great ſweat. J. J.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Towamenſing townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the firſt of September laſt, a black HORSE, ſix years old, 14 hands high, or thereabouts. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and fetch him away within four weeks after the date hereof, or he will be ſold to defray expences. SWAN YOKUM.

February 15, 1780. ¶

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living in Lebanon townſhip, Lancaſter county, on the night of the 15th of November 1779, a black HORSE, ten years old, about 15 hands high, a natural pacer, carries lofty, branded on the near buttock with B, his mane hangs to the off ſide, and has a long ſwitch tail. Whoever ſecures the ſaid horſe, ſo that the owner may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by ABRAHAM SMITH. ¶

Oxford townſhip, Philadelphia county, Feb. 29, 1780.

WAS taken up by the ſubſcriber, living near the Wheat-Sheaf tavern, on Briſtol road, the 25th of January laſt, a brown Horſe, 14 hands high, 8 years old, low in fleſh, a blaze in his forehead, a ſnip on his noſe, his hind feet white, no brand perceivable. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away. ¶ JAMES POTTS.

Philadelphia, February 17, 1780.

WANTED,

A MASTER WORKMAN, who can be well recommended, for a FOREMAN in the art of making and manufacturing GLASS of various kinds. Such a perſon may meet with the greateſt encouragement, and may have a ſhare in the works if he ſhould chooſe it, by applying to the ſubſcriber, at Mrs. WIRT's in Arch-ſtreet, near Third-ſtreet, who has a patent from the State of Connecticut, and other encouragements, to erect the Works, &c. As there is no Glaſs-Work in New-England, the beſt offers will be made that can be had in America, by

¶ ISAAC MOSELY.

N. B. Any perſon that is diſpoſed to engage is deſired to apply as ſoon as poſſible; the ſooner the better.

To be SOLD by private ſale,

A FRAME BUILDING, 17 feet by 27 feet, one ſtory high, with a loft that will hold two tons and a half of hay, boarded with cedar boards, and ſhingled with the beſt of ſhingles; it has been built ſix years, is ſtrong framed fit for moving. Alſo a good iron vize, and ſome carpenters tools. Enquire of SAMUEL POWEL, living in Seventh-ſtreet, near Arch-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

FIFTY POUNDS Reward.

RAN away, the 27th of July laſt, from the ſubſcriber, in Cumberland county, near Carliſle, a Negroe Man, named JAMES, 35 years old, 5 feet 10 inches high, ſlender made, of a ſpare viſage, and one of his legs a little thicker about the ſmall than the other. Had on, when he went away, tow ſhirt and trowſers, old felt hat, and half-worn ſhoes. Whoever takes up ſaid ſlave, and ſecures him in any goal, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by ¶ PAUL PEIRCE.

DILWORTH'S SPELLING-BOOKS; WATTS'S PSALMS and HYMNS; and NEW-ENGLAND PRIMERS;

TO BE SOLD,

Wholeſale or Retail, by

HALL and SELLERS.

THE HIGHEST PRICE

GIVEN FOR CLEAN

COTTON & LINEN RAGS,

BY

HALL & SELLERS.

Reading, February 15, 1789.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

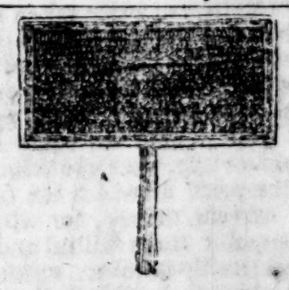
WAS loſt out of the ſubſcriber's portmanteau, between Reading and Philadelphia, on or about the 27th day of December laſt, a LETTER, directed to Mr. JACOB BROWN, in Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia, with the ſum of Seven Hundred and Fifty-ſeven Dollars and One Third of a Dollar incloſed in it, and likewiſe was marked under the direction with the ſum contained therein. Whoever found ſaid letter and money, and will deliver the ſame to the ſubſcriber, or Mrs. RASER, in Philadelphia, ſhall receive the above reward, with thanks. JAMES COTTER, Poſt Rider.

Said COTTER informs the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he ſtill continues to ride poſt from Reading to Philadelphia. He leaves Reading on Mondays, and arrives in Philadelphia on Wedneſdays, which place he leaves ſame day, and arrives in Reading on Fridays, if the weather permits. Thoſe who chooſe to ſend letters or packages by him, are deſired to leave them in Philadelphia with Mrs. *Raſer*, at the corner of Race and Second-ſtreets, and at Reading at Mr. *John Hartman*'s, at the ſign of the Confederation. His other ſtations on the road are, at the Blue Bell in Pottſgrove, and Frederick Hazard's at the Trap, where letters and packages can be left; the poſtage of a letter to be left with the ſame, being for a ſubſcriber Five Shillings, and a non-ſubſcriber One Dollar. He requeſts, if money is incloſed in any letter, that the ſame might not be marked on the direction, and they will oblige the public's humble ſervant, JAMES COTTER.

TO BE SOLD,

A STOUT, healthy Negro MAN, about 38 years of age; he underſtands the farming buſineſs compleatly in all its branches; is ſober and induſtrious, and very handy at any kind of work on a farm. Enquire of the Printers.

CAME to the plantation of Jacob Brenner, in Manor townſhip, Lancaſter county, about two years ago, the two following HORSES, viz. the one a black, between 10 and 11 hands high, about 7 or 8 years old, branded on the left-ſhoulder with T, and on the left buttock with H, paces. The other brown, about the ſame height as the former, about 9 or 10 years old, branded on the left ſhoulder with D, and on the left buttock with H, trots. The owner of ſaid horſes is once more deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take them away. JACOB BRENNER. ¶



A ſmall Quantity of Braſs Wire,

Of ſuitable ſizes for Bruſh-makers, drawing-wire, button ſhanks, ſieves, riddles, &c. &c.

TO BE SOLD BY

NATHAN and DAVID SELLERS,

In Sixth-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets, Philadelphia; where may be had, as uſual,

WOOL-CARDS, of the beſt quality,

By Wholeſale and Retail. ¶

WAS taken up by the ſubſcriber, living in Race-ſtreet, the beginning of February, 1780, a BAY MARE COLT, about ten or eleven months old, with a ſmall ſtar in her forehead. The owner may have her again, on proving his property, and paying charges.

¶ JOHN HINCHMAN.

CAME to the ſubſcriber, in Brandywine Hundred, New-Caſtle County, about the firſt of October laſt, a black MARE, with neither brand nor ear-mark. The owner is deſired to prove property, pay coſt, and take her away, otherwiſe ſhe will be ſold by

GEORGE TAYLOR. ¶

February, 19, 1780.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in the Northern Liberties, the beginning of December laſt, Two HORSE COLTS, one a ſorrel, with a ſtar in his forehead, the other black, has neither brand nor ear-mark. The owner or owners are deſired to prove property, pay charges, and take them away, otherwiſe they will be ſold in one month from the date hereof.

HENRY NAGLEE.

Philadelphia, February 5, 1778.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, a dark brown MARE, pretty old, with a ſtar in her forehead, her hind legs white, four white ſpots on her back, and a ſhort tail. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

¶ JOSEPH BASKET.

To be SOLD by the Subſcriber,

In Second-ſtreet, above Race-ſtreet,

A LARGE quantity of GLUE, either wholeſale or retail. Large allowance to thoſe who buy to ſell again.

DANIEL SUTTER.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.